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Attorneys for Yuba County Water Agency and Browns Valley Irrigation District

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

HEARING TO AUGMENT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD AND TO RECONSIDER WATER-RIGHT DECISION 1644

JOINT CLOSING BRIEF OF YUBA COUNTY WATER AGENCY AND BROWNS VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

I. Yuba and Browns Valley Did Not Receive A Fair Hearing

On Key Issue No. 1, Yuba County Water Agency ("Yuba") and Browns Valley Irrigation District ("Browns Valley") refer the State Water Resources Control Board (the "State Board") to the arguments presented in the following documents filed in the Yuba County Superior Court, copies of which were served on the State Board when the documents were filed in court: (a) Yuba's and Browns Valley's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Leave to Take Depositions, filed September 10, 2001, pp. 10-13; (b) Yuba's and Browns Valley's Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Leave to Take Depositions, filed September 28, 2001, pp. 8-10; (c) Court's Ruling on Motion for Discovery, filed October 19, 2001, pp. 3-9; (d) Yuba's and Browns Valley's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Leave to Take Deposition of Andrew Sawyer, filed August 14, 2002, pp. 4-8; (e) Yuba's and Browns Valley's Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Leave to Take Deposition of Andrew Sawyer, filed September 12, 2002, pp. 1-8; (f) Yuba's Opening Brief, filed March 17, 2003, pp. 87-93; and (g) Yuba's and Browns Valley's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion to Admit New Evidence, filed March 17, 2003, pp. 4-9.

A new Court of Appeal decision also supports Yuba's and Browns Valley's arguments. In Nightlife Partners, Ltd. v. City of Beverly Hills (2003) 108 Cal. App. 4th 81, the court held that the city denied a private party a fair hearing where the city's hearing officer was advised by an attorney who previously had taken a position on a contested hearing issue. (Id. at pp. 84-85, 89-90, 98.) Nightlife Partners thus refutes the argument that the personal interests of Mr. Meinz, Ms. Low and Mr. Sawyer are irrelevant because they only advised the State Board and were not members of the Board itself. Nightlife Partners also shows that Mr. Meinz's and Ms. Low's extensive activities for DFG and the USFWS and later work for the State Board during its hearings and subsequent actions denied Yuba and Browns Valley a fair hearing. Like the attorney in Nightlife Partners, Mr. Meinz and Ms. Low took positions on contested issues while working for DFG and USFWS, and then confidentially advised the SWRCB on these same issues. Under Nightlife Partners and the authorities listed in the papers cited above, the State Board should not have allowed Mr. Meinz and Ms. Low to participate in its proceedings that led to D-1644.

As discussed in Yuba's court papers, the State Board also should not have allowed Mr. Sawyer to participate in the State Board's confidential preparation of the draft decisions, or in the deliberations, that ultimately led to D-1644, while he also was a member and the chairman of the Executive Committee, chair of the Legal Committee and chair of the Political Committee of the Mother Lode Chapter of the Sierra Club, a party to the D-1644 proceedings.

Because these individuals did participate in the State Board's proceedings that led to D-1644, Yuba and Browns Valley did not receive a fair hearing, and the State Board therefore should not readopt D-1644. The State Board must hold a fair and impartial hearing before it adopts any new lower Yuba River instream-flow requirements.

II. The New RST Data Shows That D-1644's Findings Regarding The April 21-June 30 Period Are Incorrect

The primary findings on which D-1644's April 21-June 30 instream-flow requirements are based on findings that juvenile chinook salmon and steelhead rear in the lower Yuba River and emigrate from the river during this period. (D-1644, pp. 61-62.) However, the new RST data show that these findings are incorrect. (Staff Exhibit No. 5.) In fact, almost all of the juvenile salmon emigrate for the lower Yuba River before April 21, and almost all juvenile steelhead emigrate either before April 21 or after June 30. While DFG, DOI and SYRCL criticized Mr. Bratovich's testimony regarding the RST data because DFG never preformed trap-efficiency tests for this RST, Mr. Bratovich's use of the RST data to determine the timing of salmon and steelhead emigration actually was completely consistent with DFG's intended use of that data:

The purpose of the [RST] monitoring was to begin development of baseline information for juvenile salmon and steelhead trout life history strategies on the Yuba River. Data were collected to determine and document species and race composition, the timing of downstream movement below the spawning area, duration of downstream movement and the condition and size of downstream migrants. Data from an uncalibrated trap represent trends (size of fish outmigrating and timing of movement)

(2003-DFG-2, p. 1 (emphasis added); see also Yuba's Opening Brief, filed March 17, 2003, pp. 61-66; Yuba's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion to Admit New Evidence, filed March 17, 2003, pp. 11-12; Yuba's Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion to Admit New Evidence, pp. 2, 8-9.)

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D-1644's reliance on juvenile salmonid emigration to support its high April 21-June 30 instream-flow requirements for spring-run chinook salmon and steelhead emigration, the two ESA-listed species, also was refuted by Mr. Nelson's testimony. At the hearing, Mr. Nelson testified that juvenile steelhead emigrate throughout the year, and that the emigration of any spring-run Chinook salmon tails off during April of each year.

D-1644 also cited steelhead rearing and American shad attraction as additional reasons for its April 21 through June 30 instream-flow requirements. (D-1644, p. 61.) However, there is no evidence that these high requirements are necessary, or even desirable, for steelhead rearing, and the attraction of American shad, a non-native species that does not have habitat-specific spawning requirements, does not justify the very substantial water costs associated with these requirements.

III. The State Board Must Re-Run The Hydrological Model With Correct Water Demands

Curt Aikens's testimony demonstrates that D-1644 incorrectly found that it is "unclear as to when and if the projected demands for surface water in the Wheatland and Dry Creek areas will be reached." (See D-1644, p. 107.) Conveyance facilities now have been constructed and Dry Creek Mutual Water Company's demand for Yuba River water from those facilities now has grown to 12,308 af/yr, making the delivery of all or almost all of the full contract amount of 16,743 af/yr very likely to occur within the next several years. (Staff Exhibit No. 6, pp. 1-2.) DWR's \$3,150,000 grant to Yuba to build delivery facilities to Wheatland Water District makes deliveries to that District highly probable. (Staff Exhibit No. 6, exh. E.) This evidence shows that D-1644 incorrectly used an estimate of 273,847 af/yr as Yuba's total future water demand in modeling the water-supply impacts of D-1644's long-term instream-flow requirements. (D-1644, pp. 111-114.) Mr. Aikens's testimony shows that the correct estimate of future demand is much higher. Because D-1644's assessment of its water-supply impacts depended on its too-low demand estimate, the State Board must vacate D-1644 and re-run its hydrological model with correct water demands, and consider accurately modeled water-supply impacts of any proposed new instream-flow requirements, before adopting any such requirements. (See also Yuba's Opening Brief, filed March 17, 2003, pp. 55-56; Yuba's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion to Admit New Evidence, filed

March 17, 2003, pp. 12-14; Yuba's Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion to Admit New Evidence, pp. 2.)

IV. The State Board Should Not Re-Adopt The D-1644 Instream-Flow Requirements Because They Would Impair New Colgate Powerhouse's Unique and Crucial Flexibility To Generate Electricity

David Ashuckian of the California Energy Commission staff testified that the Commission did not predict California's 2000 Electricity Crisis, and that the Commission only compares available generation capacity and projected electrical demands, without considering individual real-world events like days that are hotter than 1-in-10 days. He testified that the May 28, 2003 Stage One Electrical Emergency occurred largely because the day was a 1-in-40 hot day. (See 2003-YCWA-2.) Both the 2000 crisis and the recent emergency show that individual real-world operational events not considered by the Commission dramatically affect California's electricity supplies and demands.

The fact that such real-world events have such dramatic effects shows that the State Board should not re-adopt D-1644's instream-flow requirements, which would prevent Yuba from storing tens of thousands of acre-feet of water during the winter and spring, for use during the summer months for electrical power generation, and thereby would reduce the amounts of the electricity that the New Colgate Powerhouse could generate during the critical summer months. As Dr. House testified, New Colgate's generation flexibility is crucial because there must be electrical generation facilities that can provide immediate responses via automatic generation control and other ancillary services to the frequent, rapid changes in California's electricity demands. Dr. House also explained that hydroelectric plants are essentially the only type of generation facilities that are this flexible, and that New Colgate is one of the few hydroelectric plants in California that is large enough to meet these immediate response requirements. New Colgate's capability and flexibility are most crucial during summer months, when nearly all power plants in California must generate at high levels to meet California's electricity demands, and only very few facilities are available respond to major changes in electricity demands.

Because the D-1644 instream-flow requirements would substantially reduce New Colgate's flexibility to provide these critical ancillary electrical services, the State Board should not re-adopt those requirements.

CONCLUSION

The State Board should, as directed by the Yuba County Superior Court, vacate D-1644. The State Board should not then re-adopt D-1644. D-1644 was prepared through an unfair hearing and deliberation process. D-1644 is based on findings regarding the timing of juvenile salmon and steelhead emigrations and the future surface-water demands of the Dry Creek Mutual Water Company and the Wheatland Water District that new evidence demonstrates are not correct. D-1644 also would have serious adverse impacts on the hydroelectric power generation of the New Colgate Powerhouse, which are not recognized in D-1644.

Because the State Board's authority to set instream-flow requirements for the Yuba River Project is preempted by the Federal Power Act, the State Board should not adopt any new instreamflow requirements for this project. Moreover, even if the State Board decides to reject Yuba's and Browns Valley's arguments regarding federal preemption, the State Board still should not adopt any new instream-flow requirements for this project until the State Board has conducted a new process that fairly and impartially evaluates all of the relevant evidence and that complies with all applicable legal requirements. Yuba and Browns Valley recommend that the State Board give interested parties six months to attempt to reach agreement on appropriate lower Yuba River instream-flow requirements, before the State Board starts any new process regarding this project. Because the anadromous fish in the lower Yuba River thrived under the legal requirements that were in effect before D-1644 was adopted, and there is no evidence that vacating D-1644 now, and, if necessary, starting a fair and impartial proceeding six months from now, will jeopardize these fish.

Dated: June 13, 2003

BARTKIEWICZ, KRONICK & SHANAHAN A Professional Corporation

By:

Attorneys for Yuba County Water Agency and

Browns Valley Irrigation District

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PROOF OF SERVICE

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I, Terry M. Olson, declare:

3 I am over the age of eighteen and not a party to this action and work in Sacramento County at Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan 1011 Twenty-Second Street, Sacramento, California 95816. 4 On June 13, 2003, I served the within document: Joint Closing Brief of Yuba County Water 5 Agency and Browns Valley Irrigation District. 6 BY FAX: by transmitting via facsimile the document(s) listed above to the fax number(s) set forth below on this date before 5:00 p.m. A copy of the transmission report, which was properly issued by the facsimile 7 machine, showing no errors in transmission to those fax numbers is attached. BY HAND: by causing to be delivered via hand delivery a copy of the document(s) listed above to the 8 person(s) at the address(es) set forth below. 9 BY MAIL: by placing for collection and mailing at the offices of Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan, located at 1011 Twenty-Second Street, Sacramento, California 95816 a copy of the document(s) listed above to the X 10 person(s) at the address(es) set forth below. I am readily familiar with the business' practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service and, in the ordinary 11 course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service on the day on which it is collected at the business. 12 BY OVERNIGHT MAIL: by placing for overnight delivery by Federal Express a copy of the document(s) listed above enclosed in a sealed mailer to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below. I am readily 13 familiar with the business' practice for processing of correspondence for delivery by Federal Express and, in the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be entrusted to Federal Express for overnight 14 delivery on the day on which it is deposited at a Federal Express office. 15 BY PERSONAL DELIVERY: by personally delivering a copy of the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below. 16 17 Western Water Company Water Resources Control Board Staff 18 c/o Mr. Scott Morris c/o Mr. Daniel N. Frink Kronick, Moskovitz, Tiedemann & Girard Senior Staff Counsel 19 400 Capitol Mall, 27th Floor P.O. Box 2000 Sacramento, CA 95814-4417 Sacramento, CA 95814 20 South Yuba Water District California Department of Fish & Game 21 Cordua Irrigation District c/o Mr. William D. Cunningham 22 c/o Mr. Paul R. Minasian Deputy Attorney General Minasian, Spruance, Baber, Meith, Soares & 1300 I Street 23 Sexton, LLP Sacramento, CA 95814 1689 Bird Street 24 Oroville, CA 95965-1679 **Brophy Water District** c/o Mr. Daniel F. Gallery 25 926 J Street, Suite 505 Sacramento, CA 95814 26

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2	South Yuba River Citizens League, et al. 828 San Pablo Avenue, Suite 208	c/o Mr. Alf Brandt, Assistant Regional Solicitor
3	A lhony, C & 04706	Regional Solicitors Office
4		Pacific Southwest Region 2800 Cottage Way, E-1712
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6	Sacramento, CA 95814	
7	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.	
8	Executed on June 13, 2003 at Sacramento, California.	
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11		Terry M. Olson
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